

# THE "CONDER" TOKEN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONDER TOKEN COLLECTOR'S CLUB  
Volume XIII Number 3 FALL, 2008 Consecutive Issue #49



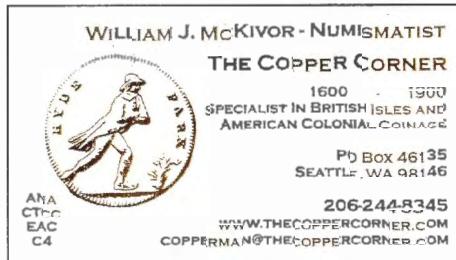
GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, PRINCE OF WALES  
PORTRAIT BY SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE (1816)

# BILL McKIVOR—CTCC #3.

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**Dates: May 14, 15, 16, 2009. (A Thurs, Fri, Sat meeting). Place: The Red Lion Hotel, 1415 5<sup>th</sup> Ave, Seattle, Washington. Host: Bill McKivor.**

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Bill McKivor and "M. Boulton, Esquire"

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Hampshire 35 by Cheapside Tokens

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### **BRITISH TOKEN CONGRESS IN SEATTLE SPRING 2009**

The Congress has been written up in Coin World, and will be in other venues, EAC, C4, some Canadian papers, and has been sent to TAMS, World Coin News, and others. There will probably be a mention at some point in the Numismatist. Up until now the CTCC Journal has been the only place it has been advertised, but with the new ads coming out and the room limit, it would be good if anyone considering coming contact Bill McKivor soon. More details about the Congress are on page 23 of this issue.

### **VOLUNTEER WEBMASTER NEEDED**

The club needs a volunteer to revise and maintain our website [www.conderclub.org](http://www.conderclub.org). I have been the club webmaster for several years but am now cutting back some of my activities. I am sure several members have much more advanced skills than mine and could provide an up to date dynamic site for the club. Please contact me if you can help the club increase its presence on the internet.

### **JAMES CONDER'S "ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC"**

James Conder's introduction to his classic 1798 token reference is reprinted in this issue beginning on page 27 in its original font and format. Written in the finest eighteenth century style, it provides a look into the thinking of Conder as he undertook the task of cataloging the vast token series 210 years ago.

### **THIS IS YOUR JOURNAL**

Original articles are always needed for publication in the Journal. I am always happy to help anyone develop an idea or put the finishing touches on an article. You do not need to be a Conder scholar to write an interesting, informative article and become a published author. Any member who contributes a major original article will receive a special color cover of that issue.

### **ON THE COVER**

George, Prince of Wales, (later George IV) appears in all his royal finery in this 1816 portrait. In this issue's "Token Tales" R.C. Bell tells how George's affairs, marriages, and extravagances made him one of the most unpopular royals in British history. George is featured on several Conder tokens in his roles as Prince and Regent.



## Token Tales

### The First Gentleman of Europe

By R.C. Bell  
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England



George Prince of Wales is shown on the obverse of this token with his crest and motto on the reverse  
Middlesex 1140a by Dave Stuart

George's III eldest son, the Prince of Wales, George Augustus Frederick, was born at St. James's Palace, London, on August 2, 1762. He grew into a talented young man with a taste for music and the arts, and spoke French, Italian, and German fluently. Unfortunately he was erratic and unpredictable. On the queen's birthday in 1781 he appeared at court in a completely new fashion of dress. His coat was of pink silk with white cuffs; his waistcoat of white silk, embroidered with various colored foils and adorned with a profusion of French paste. His hat was cocked in a military style and ornamented with 5,000 steel beads arranged in two rows with a button and loop of the same metal.

His choice of friends, and an affair with Mary Robinson, angered the king and they became estranged. Mrs. Robinson, an actress at the Drury Lane Theatre, became his mistress and accompanied him to a series of masquerades, the

opera, the pantheon, theaters, the Royal Hunt in Windsor Forest and reviews in the presence of the king. She has a vis-à-vis carriage with her cipher and a rising sun and lion couchant emblazoned on the door panels, a gift costing more than 900 pounds from the prince. The affair lasted two years.

When the prince came of age in 1783 he was granted 50,000 pounds a year from the Civil List and ran a separate establishment at Carlton house. He opened his new home with a grand ball in March 1784, and the European Magazine of that month reported. "The alterations at Carlton house being finished, we lay before our readers a description of the state apartments as they appeared on the 10<sup>th</sup> instant, when H.R.H. gave a grand ball to the principal nobility and gentry....

"The state chair is of a gold frame, covered with crimson damask; on each corner of the feet is a lion's head,

expressive of fortitude and strength; the feet of the chair have serpents twining round them, to denote wisdom. Facing the throne appears the helmet of Minerva; and over the windows, glory is represented by St. George with a superb gloria; but the salon may be styled the chef d'oeuvre, and every ornament discovers great invention. It is hung with a figured lemon satin. The window curtains, sofas and chairs are the same colour. The ceiling is ornamented with emblematical paintings, representing the graces and muses, together with Jupiter, Mercury, Apollo and Paris. Two ormolu chandeliers are placed here. It is impossible by expression to do justice to the extra-ordinary workmanship, as well design or the ornaments. They each consist of a palm, branching out in five directions for the reception of lights.....

The prince entertained lavishly at Carleton house and with his intelligence, good nature and charm he became a leader in fashion. "The First Gentleman of Europe," attending the theaters, the opera, gaming houses, and ballrooms. One evening each week the bachelor prince played cards and gave little suppers for his more select friends of both sexes. His musical parties were small and intimate and in excellent taste. He was an accomplished amateur musician and on hearing opera for his first time was able to remember every bar of the chief airs. He proved this by once singing, without music the day after he had heard them, the songs from an opera on Medea and Jason. Interspersed with splendid entertainments for persons of rank, wit, and reputation, were other evenings renowned for drunken orgies and wild happenings at night with middle class girls introduced for the occasion. During one year the prince spent 100,000

pounds on furniture, 12,000 pounds on china and glass, 3,000 pounds on ormolu, and thousands more on jewelry and silverware; while all the time his equipages increased in éclat and cost. He was an expert in handling a phaeton and six, and once travelled from Carlton house to Brighton in four and a half hours in a light vehicle drawn by three horses, changing them only twice. He acquired a racing stable and his interest in the sport became a passion, with his losses proving constant source of embarrassment.



Middlesex 964a by Dave Stuart

The prince fell in love with Mrs. Fitzherbert, a young and wealthy widow who came of an old Roman Catholic family. The Act of Settlement of 1789 barred the Heir Apparent from marrying a Catholic under penalty of forfeiting succession while the Royal Marriage Act of 1772 made any royal marriage illegal without the king's consent. Nevertheless the prince and Mrs. Fitzherbert were married secretly on December 15, 1785, by the Reverend R. Burt, a clergyman of the Church of England. Mrs. Fitzherbert promised to withhold evidence of the marriage, and when rumors began to circulate about it, the prince induced Mr. Fox to disclaim it in the House of Commons on his behalf.

The intimacy between the prince and Mrs. Fitzherbert, however, was maintained, and by tacit understanding, an invitation was sent to her whenever the prince was gracing a gathering with his presence. Later when he became

heavily in debt he closed Carleton house, and went to live with Mrs. Fitzherbert at Brighton. In 1787 the House of Commons, urged by Fox and Sheridan, voted 221,000 pounds to the prince to clear his debts.

During his father's mental illness in 1788 the Prince of Wales expected to



Middlesex 972 ,the Prince as Regent  
Image by Dave Stuart

become Prince Regent, but the king's recovery publicly announced on February 18, 1789 destroyed this prospect.

When France declared war on England and Holland in 1793 the prince spent the summer at Brighton performing his duties as colonel of the 10<sup>th</sup> Dragoons, which formed part of the force encamped on the Sussex coast. His camp-tent, pitched at a cost of 4,000 pounds was used chiefly for ceremonials, over which Mrs. Fitzherbert presided. Every day she rode in a phaeton and four, or on horseback, before the lines wearing the uniform of the prince's regiment.

By 1794 the prince was 650,000 pounds in debt, equivalent to at least 10 times this sum today (15,000,000 U.S) He approached his father for help, but was refused unless he married a protestant princess. Under these conditions a marriage was arranged with his cousin, Caroline of Brunswick. They were married on April 8, 1795.

"... therefore if any man can shew just cause why they may not lawfully be joined together, let him now speak or

else hereafter for ever hold his peace." Did the royal bigamist feel any qualms as he stood before the altar with his second bride?

On January 7, 1796, the Princess of Wales gave birth to a daughter and shortly afterwards the ill-assorted pair separated. To quote part of a letter from the prince to his wife:

"our inclination are not in our power, nor should either of us be held answerable to the other because nature has not made us suitable to each other. Tranquil and comfortable society is, however, in our power; let our intercourse be just that, and I will distinctly subscribe to the condition that even in the event of an accident happening to my daughter(which I trust Providence in its mercy will avert). I shall not infringe the terms of the restriction by proposing at any period, a connection of a more particular nature..."

In 1800 the prince returned to Mrs. Fitzherbert. The pope gave a formal decision that she was his legal wife, and sanctioned her to take him back. Shortly before he became Prince Regent in 1811 they separated again, and several alliances followed in quick succession, ending with the era of Lady Conyngham, the Lady Steward of his household from 1821 until his death in 1830.

On October 25, 1810, when the prince was 49, the king was declared to be in a state of manifest derangement, On Tuesday, February 5, 1811, the Prince of Wales was installed as Regent. He surprised parliament and the country by supporting Mr. Percival, the tory Prime Minister, and not calling upon the whigs to form a government.

During the Napoleonic wars the Prince Regent developed a mania for designing military uniforms. Army orders appeared with instructions on epaulettes, gold lace

and feathers. The 23<sup>rd</sup> Dragoons were sent to Spain in uniforms indistinguishable from the French, and his own regiment of Hussars was decked out in crimson breeches and yellow boots.

Following the French defeat at Tolouse and the abdication of Napoleon, the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia arrived in London on June 7, 1814 on a state visit as the guests of the Prince Regent.

They were accompanied by Marshal Blucher, the Prussian Princes, and other celebrities. While the visitors were greeted with great enthusiasm, and the first Cossacks were cheered by thousands, "Prinny" was hissed in the streets as he rode past the crowd.

In 1816 there was an unemployment crisis in agriculture with a rapid rise in the price of corn after a bad harvest. Bitterness against the Prince Regent was increased by his squander mania,

chinoiserie and exotic decors. A flood of caricatures appeared with the recurring theme of the Property Tax continuing for ever," ...to pay off the arrears of Ye Civil List occasioned by Ye Regency Whims, Fairs, Carnivals, and other Royal Fooleries."

In 1817 the windows of his carriage were broken on his way to open parliament. The same year his daughter Princess Charlotte died, his last link with the affections of his people.

Late in 1819 he visited Cowes Regetta in the royal yacht. A verse swept the country:

*The Dandy of Sixty who bows with a grace  
And has Taste in wigs, collars, cuirasses, and lace  
Who to tricksters and fools leaves the state and its treasure  
And when Britain's in tears sails about at his pleasure*

On January 29, 1820 he succeeded his father to the throne and a bad prince became a worse king.



CARLTON HOUSE,  
Pall Mall.  
CARLTON HOUSE (1810)  
antiqueprints.com

# Essex: Comparing the 17<sup>th</sup> century token output with the Condors of the 18<sup>th</sup> century

**Tony Fox**

During the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, Essex was about the sixth largest of all the English counties.<sup>1</sup> Unsurprisingly, overall, its token output was significant during both eras when great need for small change arose. There are, however, big differences between the ways in which tokens were issued in 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century Essex; this is an attempt to demonstrate those differences and explore the reasons why.

## **The Condors**

The Essex Condors are well-known.<sup>2</sup> They emanate from just ten places, and with rare exceptions, the denomination is the half-penny.<sup>3</sup> Altogether, and leaving aside differences due to edge treatments and die-cracking (etc.), these ten places issued about 43 Conder types. As shown in Figure 1, these places are usually on the nodes of the major roads that criss-cross Essex; those major roads date from much earlier times.

Of these 43 principal types of Essex Condors, no fewer than 32 come from Dunmow. This is a relatively insignificant town (or large village). As Morant states clearly: “*This town stands upon a hill, in a good and pleasant country, about 37 miles from London, but, being no great thoroughfare, hath but a slender trade.*”<sup>4</sup> This is the town that holds the Flitch trials.<sup>5</sup> Dunmow types are usually scarce but found in unworn condition; many of the 32 types also come from dies that seem to have been used for expediency rather than having any truly local connexion. Dunmow, then, represents a trade in tourists’ souvenirs, and the series of tokens by Skidmore, for example, from Middlesex, may well be comparable.

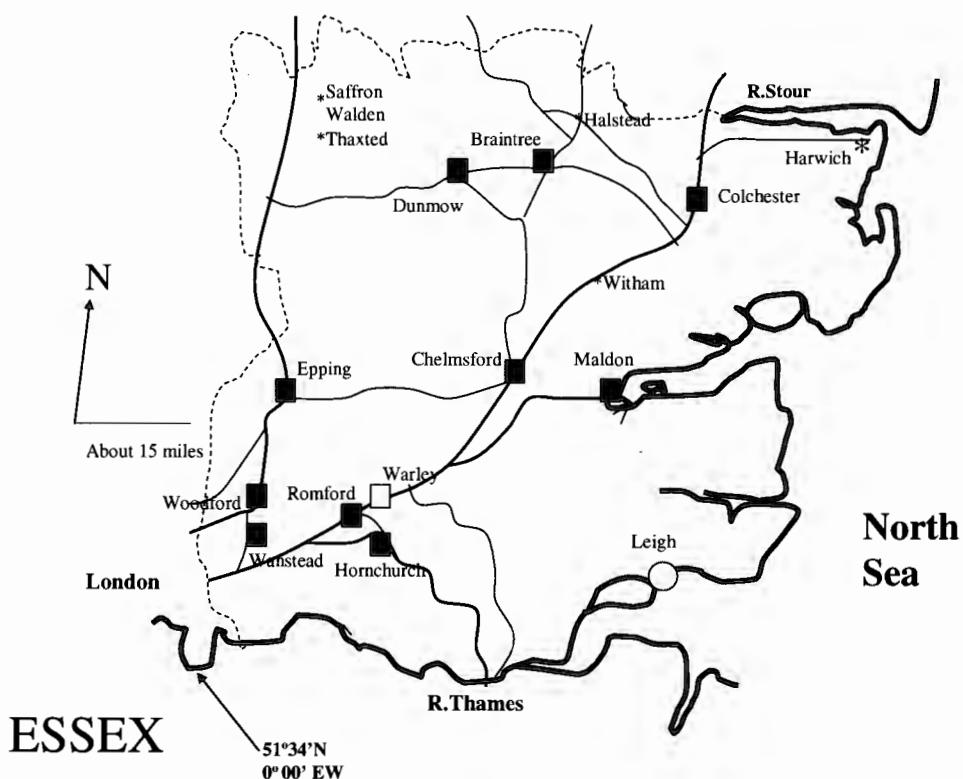
That leaves just 11 Essex Condors that may be regarded as potentially “working” tokens, in the sense of being truly intended for use as currency. Many of them are found worn, supporting this idea. That most are found from places along the major roads must mean that they would be recognized away from home, further up and down the routes to and from London. The Condors’ edges further support this.<sup>6</sup>

Warley (properly Great Warley) is the one exception. It is not at one of the main road junctions. However, this was the place of summer camps for the 18<sup>th</sup> century militia. A seasonal currency was obviously needed in the local pubs and bakeries.<sup>7</sup> Thus, Warley can be counted amongst the “working Condors” of Essex.

The intrinsic worth of the Condors was probably well beneath their face value, if the regal, “cartwheel” coinage is any gauge. In 1797, a penny was an ounce of copper. One’s purse-stringed purse could rapidly become a nuisance!

So, overall, the Essex Conders make a geographical impression. Unless associated with particular tourist events or an exceptional military camp, Condors come from large places on major roads (and usually at major road junctions). Essex Condors were well-suited for use as currency up and down the major Essex thoroughfares.

**Figure 1. Places issuing Essex Conders.** The solid squares are places known to issue Condors, and they usually occupy nodes on the major mediaeval roads in Essex. Warley (open square) was a seasonal army camp. Romford was in the same parish as Hornchurch. Asterisks mark large places that have no Condors. However, although just as large, Saffron Walden and Thaxted were not on the main roads, thus leaving Halstead and Harwich as the only truly surprising omissions (Harwich was a much more important port than Maldon in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century). Leigh is shown in the open circle; it is not on a main road and this is further circumstantial evidence that it is wrongly ascribed to Essex.<sup>3</sup> The county boundaries are in the dashed lines, or along the coast.



## The seventeenth century issues.

It takes only a glance at Figure 2 to realise how different things were a century before. Firstly, Essex had some 85 places issues tokens in comparison to the 12 in the following century, and many of these places were not on the ancient roads; this points to a truly local currency. The denomination was generally a copper farthing, understandable as more or less the value of a loaf of bread.

Most of the places that issued Condors had unofficial tokens the century before. The only exceptions are Wanstead, Warley, and Woodford. Warley was not in use as a seasonal military camp the century before. The Wanstead Conder is a Skidmore commemorating a Buckingham Palace-looking private house in a long series of similar pieces; it does not look like it was intended for economic use. In any case, Wanstead was within the Epping Forest administratively, and Epping does have a 17<sup>th</sup> century token issue. The Woodford Condors, in their half-penny and farthing denominations mostly carry edges referring to places far away (Newport, Norwich) or seem to be intended for national circulation (with legends such as “Payable in Lancaster London or Bristol”). Two Woodford issues (D&H Essex 40 & 41) even hark to Dublin (D&H 15-16a)! Net, these three exceptions do not indicate some mismatch between the economic drivers and token production when the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries are compared for Essex.

Some of these 85 places issuing 17<sup>th</sup> century Essex tokens were really small. There was a census in 1801, not much later than most of the Condors, and it is fair to assume that these measures of the population over-estimate those of a century or more before.

For example, Blackmore in 1801 had a population of only 591. There are no Blackmore Condors, and yet c.1670 Robert Peachey, one of its inhabitants, brought out his farthing with an emblem of a sugar loaf.<sup>8,9</sup> A largish place like Great Coggeshall had done well in the 17<sup>th</sup> century on the wool/weaving trades, and, to this day, there are many fine timber buildings in the town to witness that fact. There are no Coggeshall Condors and yet in the latter seventeenth century, Coggeshall supported no fewer than 13 issuers of unofficial half-pennies or farthings, all carrying the personal name of the issuer; even by 1801, its population was still not more than 2469.<sup>9</sup>

Returning to Dunmow, which was represented amongst the Condors because of a tourist trade (see above), there were two 17<sup>th</sup> century tokens including a half-penny dated 1669.<sup>9</sup> Even in 1801, without any major intervening epidemic, the population was only 1828 in Great Dunmow, and 272 in Little Dunmow.

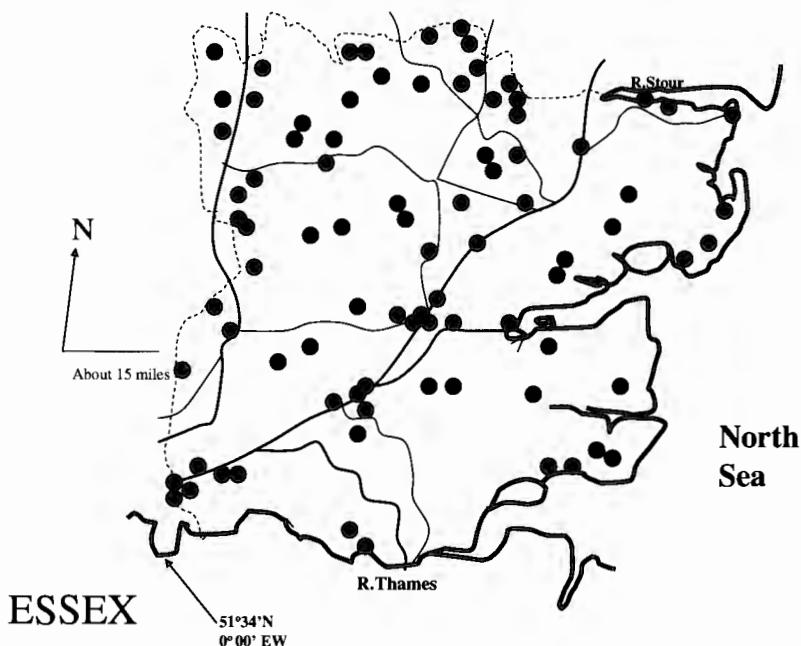
Another big difference between the Condors and the 17<sup>th</sup> century issues is that most of the latter carried the personal name of their issuer, and often their trade. These are announced either by word or by emblem. Table 1 summarizes the few exceptions to this, most of which are explicable. The seventeenth century Essex tokens were, with one possible exception amongst the 359, all working coins.

The whole impression is of 17<sup>th</sup> century token issuers is of people in small places trying to enable local trade with a liquid currency backed by their own good name. Although it is difficult to price copper in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, there can be no doubt that the issuers of the little, thin Essex farthings did so with some large discount between the face value and the intrinsic value of the flan. This emphasises the personal and local backing that these coins carried.

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**Figure 2.** The 85 places in Essex issuing some 359 varieties of 17<sup>th</sup> century copper tokens. Almost all were in farthing denominations. It was not just relationship with the ancient roads that created this necessity; as can be seen, obscure places off the major trade routes also issued tokens. Coastal places made a good living from seafood. Large swathes across the southern part of the County, and two patches in the North, presumably indicate local economies without exportable excess and no need for tokens. The southern swathe is on heavy ("Thames") clays, which were less fertile than those further north, and needed a heavier plough and more bullocks or horses. Coastal and estuarine places had no need to rely on the ancient roads because their waterways were still efficient means of transportation.<sup>8</sup>

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**Table 1.** Essex 17<sup>th</sup> century unofficial tokens that do not literally identify the personal name of the issuer.<sup>8</sup> All others name the issuer, and in the case of a specific pub, or business (“coale yarde”) the same might be true as local knowledge. The Colchester examples are probably also well-known local traders. The Braintree issue might be only one of 359 Essex 17<sup>th</sup> century issues without personal backing. Upon analysis, these do not challenge the idea that the 17<sup>th</sup> century output always had personal and local reputation as a backing for the lack of intrinsic worth. W:- Williamson.

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<b>Barking</b>	W9 “The Hand and Bowle” (?ball) W10 “At the Coale Yarde”	Probably a public house & skittles. Relates to the wharf
<b>Braintree</b>	W33 “Tvrne A Penny”	Emblem of a soldier; ?donative issue
<b>Colchester</b>	W153 “G.T.” W154 “I.T.” W155 “I.T. Martin Lane”	With a merchant’s mark, identifying With a merchant’s mark, identifying Same reverse as W153 & 154
	These all share a reverse design, and are probably of Giles and James Toy spell or Tay spell.	
<b>Plaistow</b>	W250 “At the Dogs Head in the Pott” Note: W251 John Phillips has a dog eating from a pot, as in W 250.	Probably a public house
<b>Quendon</b>	W255 “In Qvendon Street”, H.E.B.	Initials likely a well-known local.
<b>Romford</b>	W265 “At The Crown” “The Crown” public house survives today on the road to Hornchurch.	A specific public house token.

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## Summary

So, in summary, probably like many other counties, there are great contrasts between the 17<sup>th</sup> century tokens of Essex and the Condors from the same county. Inflation caused a great increase in weight, and a doubling in denomination, of the coins during the century or so between the two groups. This compares, in terms of commodities or real estate, with occasional ups and downs, with devaluation of money by about half every 10-15 years in the present era. The 17<sup>th</sup> century farthings strongly demonstrate commercial use (worn specimens), local use, and personal backing with the names of the issuers or at least the name of their locally well-known pub. The Condors seem to be better designed for longer-range transactions- their weight and dimensions were common to much of England, and their design has much less basis upon purely personal reputation (albeit with an occasional excursion into the tourist trade). Nonetheless, in both cases, Essex tokens circulated for much less than their intrinsic value based upon metal content in both the series.

## Footnotes

1. Avoiding complexities such as detached areas, off-shore islands, maritime territorial limits, liberties, Royal manors, meanderings of rivers, sea level change, coastline erosion, coastal / estuary silting, and more modern boundary adjustments.
2. Dalton R, Hamer SH. *The Provincial Token-coinage of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century*. London: Seaby, 13 parts, reprinted, single vol., 1967, pp.31-34 & 537.
3. Braintree, Chelmsford, Colchester, Dunmow, Epping, Hornchurch, Maldon, Wanstead, Warley, and Woodford. The Leigh (spuriously Essex) piece has been discussed at *Conder Token Coll J* 2005; **10** (1): 14-18. The Epping issue is denominated a shilling (probably another tourist issue), and the Wanstead issue is a penny. One of the Woodford issues appears to be a farthing, using a smaller flan and dies from one of the seven half-pennies.
4. Morant P. *The history and antiquities of the county of Essex*. Chelmsford, (1768). Reprinted, Chelmsford (1816): Meggy and Chalk; **vol.2**, p.422.
5. Fox AW. The bacon of Dunmow, and why it needs a lawyer. *Conder Token Coll J* 2004; **9** (2): 40-43.
6. Fox AW. Essex Edgeways. *Conder Token Coll J* 2006; **11** (3): 11-16.
7. Mason AS. Summer Camps for Soldiers: 1778-1782. *Essex J* 1998; **33**: 39-45, and Fox AW. The Warley Issue (D&H Essex 36 – 38a). *Conder Token Coll J* 2004; **9** (3): 30-35.
8. See: Williamson GC. *Trade Tokens Issued in the 17<sup>th</sup> century*. London: Seaby; reprinted 1967, **1**: 207-236.
9. Victoria County History of Essex (1907) **2**: 345 for Blackmore, **2**:350 for Coggeshall, and **2**:347 for Dunmow.

\*\*\*\*\*

## CAPTION CONTEST #2 WINNER



Kent 31 by Dave Stuart

Mike Knight

"Okay, so you can charm fish, but what about rowing?"

*The contest has been discontinued for lack of interest, thanks to all who participated.*

## George Edward Sargeant of Portsea: a new variety

Michael Knight

The purpose of this brief note is to publish a further variety of the 1794 halfpenny token issued by George Edward Sargeant of Portsea not noted in the Davisson Dalton & Hamer (D&H) reprints of 1990, 1995 and 2004.

D&H list 9 varieties for this issuer, Hampshire 68 to 76, although D&H74 is accepted as being a contemporary imitation (1). D&H record 4 varieties of the same obverse die design, and 3 different reverse die designs with a total of 8 different varieties of these, a total of 12 dies in all used.

All but one of the published varieties has the top of the masthead on the reverse to the left of the second "A" of "PAYABLE". The exception is DH71 where the masthead just touches the first limb of the "A", and the new variety has a reverse similar to this.

I have two examples of the new variety, one bought 18 years ago, and one bought on eBay recently. I bought the example from eBay because I thought it was from different dies. However upon examining the token in the flesh it appears to be from the same dies as my original example (see table below).

Obverse: Same die as D&H 68-72. On both examples of the new variety there is the faint die flaw after the "A" of "HALFPENNY", evident on the D&H plate token under magnification, and on my example of D&H71.

On my recent purchase the top of the "P" of "PORTSEA" is broken, and some of the letters do not have as flat an appearance on the bottom as on my other example.

Reverse: The top of the masthead is directly below the first limb of the "A", but well separated from it by 1mm. Again, on my recent purchase the bottom of some of the letters do not have as flat an appearance as on my original example.

My original example was bought from John Whitmore's November 1991 list where the reverse was noted as an unrecorded die, and described as follows:

*The obverse and edge of this token correspond to D&H Hampshire 68-72 with the point of the javelin pointing to the top of the letter "A". The reverse is similar to D&H 70-72 with "PAYABLE" above a ship, and a laurel wreath below, but there are many differences of detail which distinguish it from all three of the recorded dies. The top of the mainmast is directly under the left limb of the "A", but well separated from it. Apparently unrecorded and possibly unique.*

I would be interested to hear from anyone else who owns another example of this variety, or indeed anyone who owns a variety or combination of dies for this issuer that has not been published before.

**FIGURE 1**  
(Ex Whitmore list November 1991, Y4184)



**FIGURE 2**  
(Ex eBay August 2008)



**FIGURE 3**

DH71 detail of masthead

(Ex D L Spence, Ex Fawcett./Litman)



**FIGURE 4**

New variety detail of masthead

(Ex Whitmore list November 1991, Y4184)



**FIGURE 5**

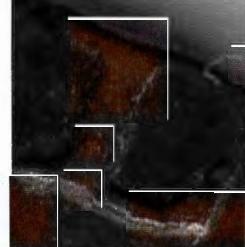
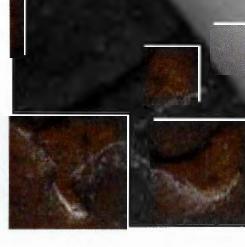
New variety detail of masthead

(Ex eBay August 2008)

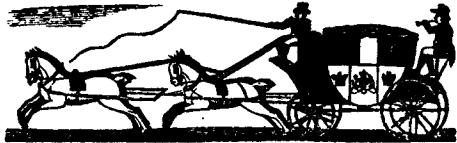


**Differences in lettering on my two examples of the new variety**

The table below compares lettering on both my examples of the new variety. The letters below are those that reproduce the clearest. The differences to the bottom of the lettering could be caused by either the die filling in (to arrive at the Whitmore 1991 piece) or the die falling (to arrive at the eBay August 2008 piece).

Letter	Ex Whitmore 1991	eBay August 2008
"P" in PORTSEA		
"L" in HALFPENNY		
"F" in HALFPENNY		
"P" in HALFPENNY		

(1) See D L Spence sale, Dix Noonan Webb 7 October 2004 Lot 1272



## FROM THE MAILBAG

*My apologies to Mr. Thompson and our readers for my error in the omission of this paragraph from page 25 in the last issue. Thanks to Mr. Thompson for his understanding and to John Fisher for bringing the omission to my attention.*  
**Mike Grogan**

Dear John,

Many thanks for the copy of this, with, wow, a coloured cover.

Although I had a note of Davis's Warwickshire article I'm not sure I had seen it.

In the British Museum there is a Spence countermark on a worn silver shilling of William III, see addendum 4 (p. 162) of my 1969 article mentioned by Alan Judd.

Thank you also for printing my article on Collett, which has come out well for the most part, except that the following fell out of the middle:

The summary of this token-issuer's career may now be repeated from Woodhead (which should be consulted for sources), but with abbreviations expanded:<sup>8</sup>

**COLLETT, James.** Common Councilman, Vintry ward, 1681-3, 1689-91, 1693-1701. Parishioner of St Martin Vintry. Freeman of the Fruiterers' Company, Master in 1687. To be buried in Bunhill Fields according to his will, which received probate in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 17 May 1711. Married 1700 at St Nicholas Coleaboy as his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Skinner and Susan Brindley. Held Exchequer stock, property in the City, and lands in Essex and Kent. Knighted 1697 as above. Described as "An Independent, never goes to [anglican] Church; a very hot Whig". Daughter or sister Rebecca married Sir Leonard Robinson, Chamberlain of the City 1689-96, and Master of the Jewel House to King Charles I and Charles II.

From the unfortunately titled *Familiae Minorum Gentium* it can be added that Collett was located in Kent at "Faversham", i.e. Faversham. The children of John and Elizabeth Collett included James, married to the daughter of Sir Caesar Child of Woodford; Elizabeth, married to Samuel Clayton of Enfield Park; Robert, whose wife Sophia Browning was daughter of a Master in Chancery; and Mary, wife of Thomas Cromwell, a

...

I am not worried. The references are there, so nothing has been lost which could not be recovered.

--Robert H. Thompson.

"Conder" Token References  
to the  
French and Indian War

Tom Fredette

A number of the principles, participants and symbols in the North American conflicts known as the French and Indian War are commemorated in the late eighteenth century token series. This was an unknown and unexpected fact revealed to this writer as a result of reading a very worthwhile book by historian Robert Leckie entitled "A Few Acres of Snow." While this article intends to point out who and what is commemorated on the tokens, in a sense it also takes on the form of a review of this book, so it is highly recommended to the membership.

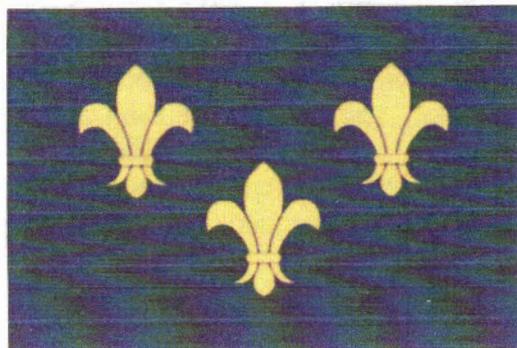
Competition began in earnest for colonies in the New World by the first third of the seventeenth century. Spain had established a dominance in Central and South America as well as making inroads into the North American continent and France wished to be her equal in what was known at that time as New France. The struggles which began to develop between the established French settlers (habitants) and the newly arriving English were reflections of European wars among royalty which more or less continued until the advent of the American Revolution.

Herewith, in alphabetical listing, with an appropriate D & H reference number for each are some of the tokens discovered having a connection to the last part of this long conflict which began even before "Conder" tokens were designed, struck and used:

Charles II - Shropshire No. 1. "Outwardly Protestant but inwardly Catholic," he was the cause of and sometimes at the center of the political and regal disruption which fostered the conflict of the French and Indian War.

Elizabeth I - Sussex No 15. She tried several times to establish an English presence in the New World and was not as successful as she would have liked to have been. These attempts date to the early years of the French and Indian War.

Fleur de Lis - Middlesex No 516. The lilies of France were important in the New World. In early June, 1759 British vessels, in the attack upon Quebec, flew the French flag as a ruse which allowed ships unimpeded passage up the Saint Lawrence River.



Fleur De Lis



Bastille

George III - (numerous references) Although the French and Indian War was the concern of his ancestors, he was the reigning English monarch when the Peace of Paris was signed in 1763. This agreement ended the Seven Years War which was the last European conflict to spill into North America in the eighteenth century.

Highlanders - Middlesex No. 683. As Secretary of State for War William Pitt has been given credit for introducing "Scottish Highlanders into the British army. These wild and kilted warriors armed with their five-foot-long claymore swords and the banshee wail of their bagpipes" figured prominently and decisively in the battles fought on the Plains of Abraham.

Howe - Hampshire No. 13. Captain Richard "Black Dick" Howe took his ship Magnanime right up to the French forts guarding the approaches to Quebec and unleashed a cannonade lasting thirty-five minutes in the battle to drive the French from North America.

Indians - Middlesex No. 684. Throughout the decades of struggle for colonial dominance in North America these native Americans were enlisted as very effective allies and used by all parties to the conflict.

Louis XVI - Middlesex No. 492. He inherited the kingdom of France after it had suffered the loss of Canada to Great Britain. His father had almost gone bankrupt trying to maintain and keep this future British colony for France.

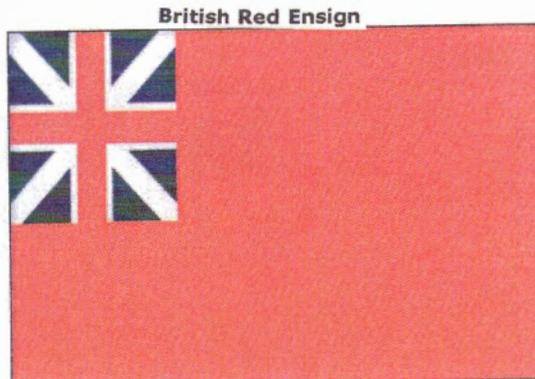
Pitt - Middlesex No. 210. He was also known as "The Great Commoner" and was the Earl of Chatham. Fort Pitt, which would eventually become the city of Pittsburgh, was named for him.

Washington - Middlesex No. 244. As a young major in the colonial militia, he forged many of his attitudes and leadership skills while in the service of his king working as a surveyor and leader of expeditions westward.

William III - Middlesex No. 201. "King William's War," of 1689, one of the many smaller conflicts which constitute the French and Indian War was named after the late seventeenth king of Great Britain.



EARL HOWE



There are other images on the late eighteenth century series which have an oblique and somewhat tenuous connection to this time. Two which come to mind are the Bastille (the leadership of New France were imprisoned here after the loss to the British) and brandy (used by the French to manipulate their Indian allies).

These symbolic references depicted on late eighteenth century British trade tokens have a connection to the French and Indian War and give us yet another way to enjoy them and their connection to world history. By this time in its history, Great Britain had an established empire and the tokens we enjoy as collectors reflect in many unexpected ways this historical period.

#### Reference

Leckie, Robert, A Few Acres of Snow, New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1999, 388 pp., \$19.95. ISBN: 0-471-39020-8



Charles



A Highlander



**Dates now set for the first British-American Token Congress**  
Seattle, WA May 14, 15 16 2009.

The British token Congress has long been a destination for many British token collectors. Held every year in different locations in the UK it is a collector-driven venue with talks, food, fun, a bourse, and more. Probably the best feature is meeting many serious fellow collectors, like minded folk who become friends for life.

Though the Conder Token Collector's Club has been in existence for 10 years, no Congress has been undertaken in America until now, and we are happy to announce that there will be one in Seattle, May 14, 15, and 16, 2009. It shall be at the Red Lion Hotel, 1415 5<sup>th</sup> Ave, downtown Seattle.

The Congress will be based on the British model, an opening and a dinner on Thursday, 14 May, followed by a program to be determined, and a chance to get to know your fellow attendees. Though substantially British in scope this time around, it is wished to get token enthusiasts from all over the US and Canada as well as some from the UK to come and show and discuss tokens of all kinds.

Friday will be a full day of talks and token lore, three meals and breaks, followed by a Friday night bourse which is open to all attendees. Tables for dealers and collectors are included in the cost of the Congress. Saturday will start with breakfast, and the talks with one break runs until 1 PM, the end of the meeting.

Seattle is a wonderful place for a vacation or a holiday, as they are known in the UK, and there will be packets sent out to the attendees who sign up to give them some idea of the city, waterfront, restaurants, boat trips, Victoria and Vancouver getaways, shopping, and much more. A spouse or significant other would not be bored, with the hotel within walking distance to nearly everything and the weather is usually mild in May.

Here are the details needed to sign up----

Dates: Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 14, 15, 16, in 2009.

Location---The Red Lion Hotel, 1415 5<sup>th</sup> Ave, Seattle, WA.

Cost: The Congress, all talks, 5 meals, the bourse, and more \$395 for the event.

Rooms will be a separate cost and will be arranged directly with the hotel.

The limit is 100 people, and remarkably the Congress is already half full with only word of mouth and CTCC Journal advertising, so please, if interested, let us know as soon as you can. We shall be reserving space in order of reservation received. If you wish to come but are not sure this far in advance you can do so, call anyway and we will put you on the list for information. A deposit will be required by fall 2008.

Many well known collectors, authors, dealers, museum curators, etc have already signed on, and we would love to see you as well.

The Congress is supported by the Pacific Northwest Numismatic Association, the Conder Token Collector's Club, and sponsored by the London auction house Dix Noonan and Webb.

For further information and costs, please contact the Congress organizer, Bill McKivor, at [copperman@thecoppercorner.com](mailto:copperman@thecoppercorner.com) or his phone (206) 244-8345, or Scott Loos, [scottloos@msn.com](mailto:scottloos@msn.com) or his phone (425) 831-8789.

Who knows, this may be the start of something big----

Bill McKivor, Event Chairman.

## Short note: More on Blackfriars

Tom Fredette's article,<sup>1</sup> as usual, hit upon an important topic; this time it is the history of Blackfriars.

The theatre at Blackfriars is important, in that it pre-dated the more famous theatres of London. When puritanical leaders of that great City gained control, all theatre was banned. However, the City of London had no jurisdiction on the southern side of the River Thames (i.e., in the city of Southwark), where, unlikely enough, the Bishop of Winchester tolerated Shakespeare and the rest of them in The Globe and several other theatres. The Mermaid Theatre in Puddle Dock, probably occupying at least part of the same site that Tom Fredette mentions, was another one that was banished, but it has modernly clawed back theatrical territory, re-opening in Blackfriars during the 1950s.

Another curio of that corner of the City of London is that some of the Dominicans' property in Blackfriars is also the site of the Hall of the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries. The Hall is now the oldest survivor of all those belonging to the London guilds, even though it did need to be rebuilt after the Great Fire in 1666. Apothecaries were both the pharmacists and the Family (or 'General' in UK terms) Practitioners of the Conder era; a medical license can today still be obtained by passing the Apothecaries' examinations. Adjoining the Hall, on its south side, is a relatively wide *cul de sac* known to this day as Playhouse Yard.<sup>2</sup> The theatrical tradition in that part of the City was further revived at Apothecaries' Hall itself in 2005.<sup>3</sup>

The Apothecaries seem to have resisted the temptation to issue their own Conders. This seems a little surprising because, unlike many London guilds, they operated a retail business from their Hall; medicines were sold at a shop in the courtyard.<sup>2,4</sup> One guess might be that, as a centre of commerce, there must have been some gravitation of Conders towards the Capital, and so the Apothecaries did not need to mint their own.

Tony Fox

Citizen and Apothecary of London

### References

1. Fredette T. The Blackfriars token. *CTCJ* 2008; **XIII(2)**: 28-30.
2. Hunting P. *A History of the Society of Apothecaries*. The Society of Apothecaries, London, 1998, ISBN 0-9504-9874-2, pp. 90-91 and *passim*.
3. Wells F. 'Physick Lies a-Bleeding': the making of a play. *Apothecary* 2005; 25-26; (see also p.21).
4. Cook D. Apothecaries vs. Physicians: money, drugs and the dispensary dispute. *Apothecary* 2005; 27.

Twenty years ago I embarked on a mission to find out why the American colonies were not supplied with coin by Britain. I soon found out that not only did they not supply their colonies, they did not supply themselves. Having always been interested in how the money was used as well as how it was made put this book on the top of my reading list.

George Selgin, in his book Good Money, attacks this situation from his perspective as an economist, not a numismatist. Prior to reading this book, every volume that touched the economic situation of Britain in that era that I had read was written by a numismatist, interested primarily in the money or tokens, the mints, and the issuers. The need for it, and thus the economy, was explained as they understood it---but was not the main thrust of the book.

Here we have a book written by an economics professor, which tells the story of the economic function of coins and tokens, as well as when, why, how, where and who made them-- being the government or private coiners. The coinage itself is to an economist only one of the main parts of the story---very necessary to tell the tale, but not the main objective of Selgin's book. His is a story of the value of coin, how coin is used, how it gets to the user and returns—or does not return—to him, why things work in an economy and why things do not work.

The first chapter of Selgin's book---"Britain's Big Problem" (lack of small change) does have some terminology that could bog some readers down. Do not let this discourage you, when past it you will hit a fun book. He writes in a very friendly style---he is easy to read and enjoyable, and does a superb job explaining it all, and often in a humorous style that is easy to understand.

Readers of the CTCC Journal are used to articles that tell of the first 18<sup>th</sup> C token, the Anglesey Druid, and all the others that followed. We are also used to the notion that Boulton, with his steam powered mint, eventually saved the day (drum roll, please). We also have read, more than once, that the economy was bolstered—or should I say saved--- by our wonderful "Conder" token series. George gives thumbs up to the latter notion, and a rather sideways thumb to the steam presses.

Boulton is given lots of credit, but in this book also chastised as being a bit heavy handed, good at putting positive spin on his business as well as any modern politician, and being a rather poor businessman where coinage was concerned. However viewed, it becomes clear that Selgin at least credits Boulton for being at the forefront of creating "Good Money" for Britain, though not for the reasons one might think. . He has good arguments as to the merits and drawbacks of Boulton's steam powered presses, and essentially proves his case that steam, though pushed heavily by Boulton, was not really such a great improvement as most numismatists have thought.

The numismatic mantra has been that there was not enough small change in Britain after the industrial revolution gained momentum. People who left the farms for the factories and needed to be paid, and the merchants who served them needed small coins for change. It was not forthcoming by the government, who did not really understand the situation, and the Royal Mint, buried in the past and past practices was no help at all, their presses hopelessly outmoded and incapable of coining what was needed. Selgin has proven that it is only part of the story, and not all of it is correct---and certainly it is not the entire story.

Selgin points out that the lack of small (regal) change as it occurred in the 18<sup>th</sup> century is a bit deceiving as there often was enough change, it just did not exist in the right places and much of it was light weight--- either worn out or counterfeit. What there was tended to be used once, and then gravitate to large cities never to return. The 18<sup>th</sup> C private copper of Anglesey, Boulton, Westwood, Kempson, and others, most of it “local” token coinage, filled the gap admirably for nearly 10 years, as it tended to stay in the communities where it was issued.

Selgin understands the economics of 18<sup>th</sup> C Britain. He easily shows how private enterprise led the way to show the country that the money problem, which was serious, could be solved. Private enterprise also showed the way to a permanent solution, though the government, and especially the Royal Mint, was very slow on the uptake.

Selgin’s views on intrinsic value, fiat coinage, and how money works---or does not work--- is important, and he takes apart the requirements for a sound system of small change in a country and makes us think about how money is used. His conclusion flies in the face of any thought I have ever had about the possibilities of just who can make “Good Money”. The forward, written by a colleague, Charles Goodheart of the London School of Economics, tends to disagree with Selgin’s final opinion about the making of “good money”, but I find Selgin’s opinion good food for thought.

It is interesting however, that as Selgin says, we have lots of “private” money today, in the form of credit cards, fund transfers, and the like---for which physical money is not used. Which ever way you will see it, the book remains the same, an important volume with a great deal of information never before described in these terms. Good Money is an important book and a great read.



Matthew Boulton “Farewell” Medal by the Soho Mint (1809)

Bill McKivor

## Address to the Public.

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*THE man who exerts himself to encrease the general stock of useful information, or who endeavours to enhance, vary, or multiply the innocent amusements and enjoyments of life, has a claim to the patronage and support of the public. How far either of these desirable ends are promoted by the "Arrangement of Provincial Coins," &c. now ushered into the world, I leave to the candid and unprejudiced to determine. Much obliging aid has been imparted to me by several Gentlemen, to whom my particular and*

a

sincere

### Address.

*sincere thanks are due; one of whom (the late James Wright, Esq.) very politely favoured me with the following Preface, upon which I shall forbear any comment; but submit to my impartial readers, how far the importance of the study is by it unfolded, and the particular merits and defects of the pieces described, fairly appreciated.*

*The arrangement of the Counties in Great Britain, with the Towns in each separately, has been adopted, as combining usefulness with clearness of method. Ireland, and the different Colonies, are separated from Great Britain; and in another chapter are classed alphabetically, such Medals, &c. as have no particular reference nor allusion to any specific County, City, or Town, by which posterity can be supposed*

### Address.

*posed to trace where the proprietor resided; and herein, under the general term British, are comprised the different Pattern Pieces for National Coinage, as well as others that have a particular reference to Great Britain. In some other Medalets contained in this chapter, the most important circumstance, as constituting its designation for arrangement, is adopted, such as Portraits on the pieces of Howard, Newton, and others: the idea of Industry is chiefly conveyed by the Halfpenny bearing a Bee-hive, "Industry has its sure reward," &c. A vast number of Varieties having been created by several dealers conjointly, from dies fabricated on purpose to impose upon collectors, one of each of the original Pieces is retained in the general Arrangement, and the remaining Intermixtures are*

Address.

*are placed in alphabetical order at the end of the work, merely to certify their existence.*

*I have in my possession fifty-five different American Pieces, some minted there, and others in Great Britain; several of which, circulated in this country, were improperly included in the lists that have been published, as the Medalet of "Washington," "United States," "New York Tokens\*;" but such are wholly omitted in this Arrangement. They may be collected as American Pieces, but can never be regarded as British.*

*Having received a few Coins whilst the work was printing, too late for insertion in their proper places, a small Appendix has been found necessary, in which particular reference is made to where*

\* *Vid Mr. Birrell's List, pp. 4, 96, 110.*

**Address.**

*where they should be placed, that the arrangement in the cabinet may not be injured by it; it is likewise necessary to mention that the difference of metals is specified only where it is not copper.*

*With the assistance I have received, and the care bestowed to render it complete, I hope this work will be found the most perfect of its kind which has hitherto appeared.*

*James Conder.*

*Ipswich, August 1, 1798.*

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**OUR RULES:** CTCC members, in good standing, are cordially invited to dispatch their articles and advertisements to the CTCC editor for publication in the JOURNAL. Articles are always needed and appreciated. Articles do not have to be camera ready, but I appreciate it when they are. Articles are always published free of charge for the benefit of the membership. Advertisements are needed and appreciated just as much. Ads up to twelve lines are **FREE!** Full-page ads are \$75.00; one half-page ads are \$37.50. Ads larger than the free twelve lines **must be camera ready.** All paid ads **must be paid for when submitted;** thus, eliminating the possibility of confusion and the need for costly, unnecessary, and time-consuming billings and follow up. Ads submitted without full payment will not be accepted or published. Ads or articles may be either accepted or rejected at the discretion of the editor. Only members can participate in the journal or other Club activities. The Club rules are designed to be simple and few, please comply with them. **The deadline for the WINTER 2008/9 issue is December 15, 2008.** Journals are issued quarterly. Your articles and ads must be sent to the editor, Michael Grogan 6501 Middleburg Ct Mobile AL 36608 email mnrogan@comcast.net. The only requirement for membership is the payment of an annual membership fee. You will be billed again after you have received four issues of the journal. The "Conder" Token Collector's Club reserves the right to accept or reject (without explanation) any application for membership. The "Conder" Token Collector's Club, reserves the right to revise these rules at any time in accordance with our by-laws. **ANNUAL DUES: \$25.00 U.S. Membership - £20 U.K Membership.- \$35 Non U.S. or U.K. Membership.**

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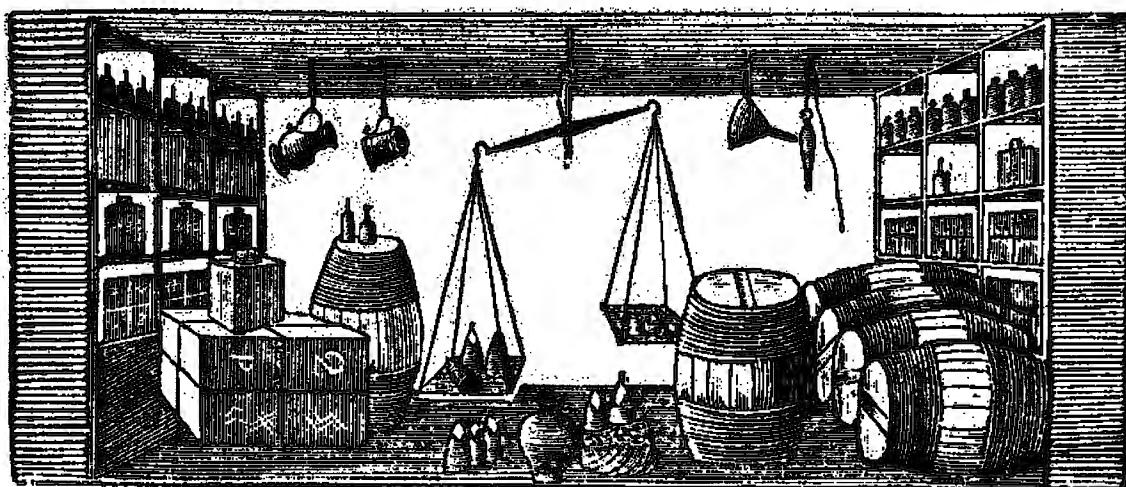
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(651) 429-0997 e-mail: [tokenmann@aol.com](mailto:tokenmann@aol.com)

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### 164 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

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### I Need You!!!

To let me know about your classic token literature. Several members have answered my appeals for information about their Pre WWII token books. Thanks to those kind folks. However, if my book in progress, *The Virtuoso's Arrangement*, is to be anywhere near complete, I need more members to step forward to help. If you own any original books on British tokens of the 18th and 19th centuries, I really need to hear from you. Does your book have a past ownership inscription? Perhaps it has annotations or letters or other ephemera laid in. If it is a numbered edition, which copy is it? I will give you credit or keep you anonymous - whatever you prefer. Thanks for your help!

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A very few silver and gilt 2006 club medals are available at original issue prices.

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#### BOOKS ABOUT TOKENS, THE ESSENTIAL REFERENCES

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